DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months $15
" " " 3 " 9
" " " 1 " 3
TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months 10
" " 3 " 5
WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months 5

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

Comments of the Yankee Press.

The following is from the New York *Tribune* of the 29th:

THE GREAT FIGHT ON THURSDAY.

[*Special dispath to the New York Tribune.*]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Information received from reliable sources regarding the attack on Hancock's corps on Saturday, reasonably lead to the following inferences:

First—That the enemy was successful after repeated and impetuous assaults, in compelling the abandonment by our forces of the railroad below Reams' Station.

Second—That although attacking in vastly superior numbers, he received a bloody repulse in three successive instances.

Third—That his loss in killed and wounded must have exceeded ours by twice the number, and that finally, by an overwhelming force, he succeeded in forcing us back from our entrenchments on the other side of the railroad below the station—a position which we had already decided to abandon.

We fully accomplished the special object in view, viz: the destruction of the track three miles below the station, and although our withdrawal from our intrenchments was somewhat hastened by the attacks of the enemy, it is but natural to conceive, from trustworthy statements, that the severity of the blow inflicted upon the enemy did not begin to compensate him for the possession of a few miles of railroad embankment.

The struggle was a short but sharp one. Overpowered by numbers, we fell back across the railroad, leaving the enemy in possession of our intrenchments.

Reforming our lines in the woods behind the railroad, we again advanced upon the enemy, who had already occupied the railroad, and pouring in upon his flank and rear a well directed fire, compelled him to retire behind the works which we had but a short time before evacuated.

Our troops were quietly withdrawn at dark, without molestation. Our loss will probably exceed 2,000; that of the enemy at least double the number. Eight guns were captured by the enemy.

In attempting to withdraw Clark's Battery, stationed on our left, most of the artillerymen and horses were shot.

The 4th New York Artillery gallantly rallied round the guns and turned them upon the advancing masses of the enemy, but were unable to save them, losing in the attempt seventeen officers and a large number of the men.

The fighting was continuous till dark, the enemy being held in check by artillery, dismounted cavalry and skirmishers. At dark we withdrew for reasons stated.

The Chief of Artillery reports that he lost about 250 horses.

The enemy made no advance up to a late hour last night, as far as could be seen holding some of our captured guns with their skirmish lines. They must have suffered heavily.

My own loss, including cavalry, will perhaps not exceed twelve or fifteen hundred, though this is surmise.

The command is not yet organized. Captain Brownson, of my staff, was wounded severely during the night; Colonel Walker, A. A. G., is missing.

This is acknowledged to have been one of the most desperate and determined fights of the war, resembling Spotsylvania in its character, though the number engaged gives it less importance.

A few more good troops would have given us a victory of considerable importance.

I forward this afternoon prisoners from the field of Wilcox's and Hebb's commands.

Major Angel, of my staff, saw and conversed with two prisoners of Mahone's division last night. I do not find them this morning. They say that Mahone's division, with the exception of one brigade, was there.

[Signed] W. L. HANCOCK.

To Maj Gen Grant.

Our forces held the Weldon Railroad, and in a despatch dated three P. M. yesterday General Grant says that "*their loss of this road seems to be a blow to the enemy he cannot stand. I think I do not overstate the loss of the enemy in the last two weeks at ten thousand killed and wounded.*

"We have lost heavily; but ours has been mostly captured when the enemy gained a temporary advantage.

"The number of rebel prisoners taken on our side has not yet been reported."

General Grant makes the following report of an unsuccessful attack by the enemy on General Butler's picket line on Thursday:

"Yesterday (Thursday) morning the enemy drove in Gen Butler's picket line. The picket guard soon rallied, however, and drove the enemy back and re-established their line.

"The result was one killed, sixteen wounded and fourteen missing on our side. Fifty-nine enlisted men were captured from the enemy. What their casualties were in killed and wounded we do not know."

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

From Atlanta.

No doubt remains that the enemy are bent upon a strong demonstration to take, hold, occupy and possess the line of the Macon and Western railway. Sandtown is their base, and they are turning the railway from Vining's station, on the Western and Atlantic road, down to that point. They now occupy and are fortifying the line of the Atlantic and West Point road, and their cavalry have been reconnoitering around East Point. The learned pundits say that do what he may Sherman cannot flank Hood out of Atlanta, for the simple reason that if he holds the Macon and Western road, Hood will still have communication by the Georgia road. But it is not to be disguised that should Sherman be able to effect this, he will have things turned about in a very disagreeable way. Macon will then be in his rear, and the fertile regions of Albaama and Southwestern Georgia laid open to raid and ravaging. The struggle will now be for the Macon and Western road, and it seems to us to open anew the similar flanking operations on that line which were practiced on the State road. We shall see how Hood will meet them.—*Macon Telegraph, 31st.*

50,000 Good Brick,

SUITABLE for making Furnaces for BOILING SORGHUM, &c.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

sep 3-3t

Piano,

A GOOD instrument, for sale. Apply to
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
sep 3-d8t Auction and Com. Merchants.

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES VOL. V ... RALEIGH, N. C., MONDAY, SEPT'R 5, 1864. VOL. I—No. 189.

From the Georgia Front.

The Yankees have left a great deal of valuable property scattered around their old camps in the neighborhood of Atlanta.

Several siege guns were among the things left by Sherman. Yankee prisoners say his horses were too poor to pull them away.

Several unexploded Yankee shells have exploded in Atlanta from careless handling recently—killing and wounding many citizens.

All the houses vacated between the Yankee fortifications and the Chattahoochee have been demolished.

All who have visited the deserted Yankee camps concur in saying that they are well arranged and fixed for the convenience of those who used them.

Among the inscriptions left by the Yankees is a sentence scrawled on a blazed tree, which reads thus: "Not being able to drive the rebels out of their works we leave them ours."

The only thing that betrays neglect in the deserted Yankee camp is the manner in which the dead are buried—in many cases they have been uncovered by rain.

Yankee prisoners and deserters assert that rations were plenty, that communication with Chattanooga was uninterrupted but that Sherman's army was dissatisfied.

One document found in the Yankee camp shows that on the 15th of August, the 36th Illinois reported only 110 men for action. On the 6th of August the 2d brigade, 1st division, 4th corps, composed of eight regiments and one battery, reported 3058 effective men.

The Macon Telegraph thinks that Sherman is preparing to swing loose of the State road altogether, and to move in force for the occupation of the Macon and Western road, just as Grant threw himself across the Weldon and Petersburg road. A movement from Sandtown in force across the railroad a little below Rough and Ready, would give him the head waters of the Flint and the Ocmulgee to supply his troops in a thirsty land, and the march by the roads would be about thirty miles. Now will come the test of strategic ability, and now the question of the Atlanta campaign is to be settled in a few hours. This week will probably tell the tale.

The Atlanta Appeal speaks thus of matters at the front:

The probability is that the Yankee troops thus withdrawn from the position they so stubbornly held for the last five weeks, will be found extending their lines to their right, in the direction of the West Point and Macon railroads. But few entertain the opinion that the attempt to capture Atlanta is yet given up. By the movements made up to dark last night, the Yankees had, it is true, virtually abandoned the line of the State railroad on this side of the river, but we do not infer that from this he loses anything, if he purposes extending his right.

But it is useless to speculate as to what new idea has entered the brain of the great Yankee flanker. Our military authorities no doubt penetrate the purpose of Sherman at once, and a few hours will develop his plans to outsiders, and for the present we must be content. Of the change in the situations of our own army, many has taken place, we are not advised except from observation or information otherwise obtained, but we feel satisfied that the new strategy of the foe, be what it may, will be met by such a practical disposition of our forces as will at least check the new move that has been, or any that may be made.

One rumor very prevalent in this city is that the Yankees are in full retreat.

A correspondent of the Confederacy writes from Atlanta thus:

I learn from a source that I rely on implicitly, that the enemy's pontoons are laid across the Chattahoochee in many places, and that numerous roads are cut through the woods, making across to the river easy. This looks like an intention to retreat. The possibility of having to do so is certainly entertaining. The movement on our left may be intended merely to direct our attention from it, but it will fail. Our scouts are active, and everything is faithfully and speedily reported.

Specimen of Yankee Lying.

The Editors of the Petersburg *Express*, alluding to Gen Hancock's and Grant's dispatches to Lincoln's Secretary of War, in which they claim that "the rebels,' lost ten thousand in the late Pethrsburg fight, many of whom were still unburied in their front, says:

[We will wager out that such an official dispatch was never before forwarded by a military or any other man. Hancock was either drunk or crazy when he wrote it. *Perhaps* both crazy and drunk. One of the editors of this paper walked over the battle field early Friday morning. Large numbers of dead were still on the field, and wounded were scattered in every direction. They were all Federals. Not a Confederate wounded, or one dead unburied, was to be seen. And yet we are told by Federal officers of high rank, that the rebels retreated, leaving their wounded on the field and their dead unburied. Over two thousand prisoners have been brought into Petersburg, and registered at the Provost Marshal's office, besides nine cannon and eleven caissons, and yet we are told by Maj. Gen. Hancock that his loss will perhaps reach twelve or fifteen hundred. And further, that the rebel skirmishers hold some of his artillery. What can the Northern people think of a man who will thus falsify and prevaricate?]

And here is a lying dispatch in the Washington *Chronicle*, made out of the whole cloth:

ROANOKE ISLAND, Aug. 24.—Reliable information has been received that the rebel forces, under Major Whitford and Capt. R. Keyel, went to Greensborough, N. C., to take the conscripts away from the rebel army, whereupon the Union citizens turned out *en masse* to resist them. A fight ensued between the parties, resulting in the utter defeat of the rebel forces. Capt. Keyel was killed, and Major Whitford mortally wounded. All the rebels not killed or wounded, were driven from the town.

EXCELLENT STARCH.—To make starch which is very beautiful and of remarkable fine grain, grate the common Indian corn while in roasting ear state, thin the grates mass by adding water, strain through a cloth, and water, and proceed in the usual way for making starch.

Extract of a letter from Camden county, N. C., dated Aug 24th, 1864:

"The Yankees have just made a raid out here, committing the most fiendish acts of cruelty upon the people. They were not satisfied with subsisting upon the people, carrying off horses, &c., but they burned some fifteen or twenty houses, turning the defenceless families out of doors, with a total loss of furniture, clothing, &c. Many of the ladies, having secured their money and jewelry about their persons, were seized and forcibly held and robbed. Some of the citizens were badly beaten for trying to defend their wives from insult."

We should be glad to hear from our friend when he has any thing of interest from his section to communicate.—EDS CONFEDERATE.

STAND BY THE FLAG.*

Stand by the flag! brave freemen defend it,
Wave its pure folds o'er the land of the free;
Stand by the flag! bright memories attend it,
Defend it brave Southrons, where'er it may be.
Brave men of the South, arise in your might,
Drive the invader from the land of the free;
Be strong in our cause, we know it is fight,
Bear proudly our emblem of liberty.

Stand by the flag! and let it be unfuried,
A terror to traitors—the patriot's pride;
Stand firm in our cause, and show to the world,
Our rights we'll defend whatever betide.
Clouds may lower in our political sky,
And tempest may sweep in wild commotion;
We'll stand by the flag—aye fight till we die—
Defend it with a patriot's devotion.

Stand by the flag! the pride of the brave,
Baptized in the blood of heroes in battle;
In freedom's great cause, oh! long may it wave,
Borne by strong arms 'mid the cannons' loud rattle.
Accursed be traitors, the meanest of foes,
Who for their country have refused to stand;
All honor to those, who strike noble blows—
For the "Stars and Bars" and their native land.

A. E. BELL.

*The motto of the late Lieut. Col. John C. Lamb, who was mortally wounded before Petersburg, and shortly after died of his wounds.

THE PEACE RUMORS.—The following special dispatch to the New York *Times*, of the 26th settles the Peace rumors:

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug 25.

You may rest assured that all the reports attributing to the Government any movements looking towards negotiations for peace at present are utterly without foundation. There has been nobody at Niagra representing the Government, or in any way expressing its opinions, concerned in any negotiations with the rebel emissaries on the subject of peace. The Government has not entertained or discussed the project of proposing an armistice with rebels; nor has it any intention of sending commissioners to Richmond for the purpose of offering or so soliciting terms of negotiating with the rebel authorities on that or any other subject. Its sole and undivided purpose is to prosecute the war until the rebellion is quelled. But if anybody doubts its willingness to make peace whenever the rebels will lay down their arms and return to the Union, let him produce any proposition from the rebel authorities to that effect, or any evidence that they are desirous of ending the war on those terms, and he will then be in a condition to test the purpose and disposition of the Government on that point. He will find no difficulty or delay in defining the President's position on that subject.

New Advertisements.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING uncalled for in the Post Office at Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 3rd, 1864. The postage on advertised letters is two cents each. Call for advertised letters and give date of list.

J V Anker & Co, Burt Brown, Mrs Caroline Brown, Daniel Bunton, James M Colley, John Finnegan, John Griffis, C J Hester, Daniel Henderson, S H Hester, Rowell Hicks, Nathan Herton, Wm Hening, J Harrison, Miss Nancy Lewis, John A Lancaster, W J Lunsford, John B Miller, Wm Medlin, Virgin Montague, A Niles, Mrs Nancy A Overby, W H Owen, John Partin 2, John Parks, William T Parker, Miss Elizabeth Parham, Bennett Passmore, Mrs Mary Pope, Willis Rogers, Miss E S Stevens, W F Stevenson, John R Scales, Miss Susan Stepson, Dr James G Thomas, John N Taylor, John F Thompson, Wm Thompson, Miss Bettie A Williams, Miss M Williams.

sep 5-1t GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.

GREAT ATTRACTION!!

HO E FO REFUGEES AND OTHERS.

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR RENT.

WE WILL OFFER FOR RENT AT AUCTION in Morganton, N. C., Thursday, September 8th, the unexpired lease (expiring July 1st, 1865,) of the well-known WALTON HOUSE.

At the same time will be sold many household articles, in fact, everything requisite in a first class hotel, namely: Large lot Cups and Saucers, Dishes, Plates, Bowls and Pitchers, Castors, Goblets, Fruit Stands, Beds, Mattrasses, Bedsteads, Curtains, Cooking Stove and fixtures, and other Kitchen Furniture.

—ALSO—

A one iron frame ROSEWOOD PIANO, of 6¾ octaves.

In addition to the above, we will sell 3 kegs English Soda, 2 bbls. Sugar, 40 lbs Balck Pepper, ½ bbl Rice, 100 lbs Beeswax and Tallow, 1 Bay Mare, 2 Wagons, 1 Buggy, 3 setts Double Harness, 2 Saddles and Bridles, 2 Plows, 2 Hogs, 3 Shoats, 1 Cow and Calf, &c.

Terms CASH.

MIXSON & BROCKETT,
Proprietors Walton House.

Piano for Sale,

A FINE Iron Frame, ROSEWOOD PIANO, of superior tone and finish, 6¾ octaves, from the house of Knabe, (afterwards "Knabe and Gaehle.") Baltimore, will be sold at the Walton House on the 8th day of September, 1864. Terms CASH.

M. & S.

sep 5-d4t

JUST PUBLISHED.

"Rebellion in the North."

Being the full Details of the Secret Organization for the Overthrow of Lincoln.

CONTAINING its Declarations, Oaths, Charges, Signs, Signals, Pass-words, Grips, &c., &c.—the whole forming a pamphlet of 16 pages.

For sale at all the Bookstores, and at the Buildings of the Richmond Whig. Price One Dollar.

GEO. P. EVANS & CO.,
sep 5-2t Richmond, Va.

School Wanted.

WANTED, a situation for the ensuing session in some School or College. The applicant is a graduate of a Southern College—also of the University of Virginia—has been teaching for ten years, both in male and female Schools and Colleges, and can furnish the best testimonials of character and qualifications. Those in want of a teacher will please address, stating terms, &c.,

BOX 157,
sep 3-d6t* Petersburg, Va.

For Sale.

WE have for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, 100,000 LARGE NEEDLES, from 1 to 4, Sharps and betweens; also one case of fine CALF SKINS. Our address is Garysburg, N. C.

W. H. GARRIS & BRO.
August 31, 1864.—sep 2-d3t*

For Sale.

ONE STEAM ENGINE and BOILER, 8 Horse power, (Governor Engine and Flue Boiler). The above engine can be had on liberal terms if application be made soon to the subscriber,

JOHN A. CORNISH,
sep 2—d2t* at Lexington, N. C.

Wanted to Purchase.

FROM twenty-five to fifty acres of WOODLAND (Oak and Hickory,) within six miles of Raleigh, or within a mile of any railroad leading out of Raleigh. Either the land or the wood growing on the land, will be purchased.

J. DEVEREUX, Q. M.
September 1, 1864.—d6t

Real Estate at Auction.

WILL be sold at TOWLE'S Auction and Commission Store on SATURDAY, September 3d, the LOT belonging to Miss Lewy Card, situated in the Eastern Ward of the City, and in a good neighborhood. It has an excellent well of water on it, and lies well for improvement.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
Aug. 31, 1864.—3t* Auctioneer.

Wanted.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN to take charge of two boys, ages 12 and 14 years, Competent to teach the English, Latin and French languages. To one coming well recommended, a pleasant home, and liberal salary will be offered. A churchman preferred. Address,

G. W. COLLIER,
aug 31-d10t Goldsboro', N. C.

Jailor's Notice.

TAKEN UP and committed to the Jail of Chatham county, N. C., a Negro Man, who says his name is WASHINGTON, who first said he belonged to a Mr. Williams, of Hanover county, but now says he belongs to a man named Johnson, who bought him in Richmond, Va.

Said boy is about 5 feet 10 inches, weighs about 160 pounds; not very black. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. HANKS, Jailor.
aug 26 8t* P. O. Pittsboro', N. C.

Post Q. M's. Office C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 31, 1863.

I REQUIRE 250,000 POUNDS WHEAT OR OAT STRAW, for the supply of the Hospitals at this post for the ensuing winter. Many farmers in this vicinity have objected to selling their straw at Government price for this purpose. The straw is to be used as bedding for sick and wounded soldiers, and *must* be obtained. I earnestly beg they will respond to this appeal and relieve *me* of the *disagreeable necessity*, and *themselves* the *humiliation* of impressment. The names of those from whom I am compelled to impress will be published in the daily papers.

Private W. Q. RAYL is my authorized agent.

W. E. PEIRCE,
sep 1-d12t Capt. and Post Quartermaster.

Valuable Property for Sale.

ON the 6th of September next, I will sell at Public Auction, where I now live, 15 head of Horses and Mules, among them 2 fine Stallions 2 large Jacks, several good Brood Mares, some blooded Colts, about 30 head of Cattle, including Work Oxen, Milch and dry Cattle of the best Stock, 100 head of Sheep, crossed with the Merino, and a good stock of Hogs. Also a large lot of Farming tools, embracing 4, 3, 2 and 1 horse plows, several Wagons, Wheat Reaper, Mowing Machine 2 Corn Shellers, Hoes, Mattocks, Carpenters' Tools, &c., &c.

My Negroes may be hired privately for next year. Sale absolute. Terms cash.

JNO. F. FOARD.
Rowan County, Aug. 30-d6t

PUBLIC SALE.

HAVING qualified as Executor, the undersigned, at the residence of Mrs. Mary H. Cheek, deceased, on the main road one mile south of the town of Warrenton, will, on the 22d day of September 1864, sell at public auction, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Tools, Fodder, Oats, Horses, Tobacco in hhds., 32 Cows, Oxen, &c., 75 to 100 Hogs, including Sows and Pigs and many good for pork, being now in good condition, and every other kind of perishable property belonging to the deceased.—Six months credit for all sums over $100. As soon as gathered, there will be a fine crop of Corn and Fodder for sale, of which further notice will be given. The plantation, a most desirable one, is also for rent, either privately or publicly. This sale is well worthy of the attention of those who wish to obtain a supply of Corn and Meat, or a good residence.

THO. J. PITCHFORD, Ex'r.
Warrenton, N. C., Aug. 29—aug 31-d20t-w3t
Weekly Conservative copy 3 times.

Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to employ, for the next session, a young Lady qualified to teach the English Branches and Music in his private family, to a few small children. Refugees and others will find a pleasant home on application, with references, immediately, to

KADER BIGGS,
aug 27-d6t* Hilliardston, Nash Co., N. C.

Valuable Property for Sale.

HAVING concluded to change my business, I will sell my TRACT OF LAND, lying on Swift Creek, seven miles Southwest of Raleigh, containing about eleven hundred asres, all in natural growth of pine and oak, except about two hundred acres, mostly bottom land, which has been cleared in the last few years, and is in a high state of cultivation, with good fences. The improvements consist of a dwelling, containing seven rooms, and eight fire places, with a basement, a splendid bake house, and negro quarters ample to accommodate fifty slaves; all new, built in the last seven years. I have also a stock of mules, cattle, hogs and sheep, that I would sell if desired; also my present crop.

In payment I would receive Bonds, negroes and Confederate money.

For particulars address me at Raleigh.

aug 31-dtf SAM'L ROWLAND.

Notice.

BY ORDER of the County Court of Chatham, I shall offer for sale in front of the Court House, $15,000 N. C TREASURY NOTES, on TUESDAY of September Superior Court, being the 20th of September.

HENRY A. LONDON, Chairman.
Pittsboro', Sept. 1, 1864.—dtds*

Secretary's Office,
RALEIGH, August 25th 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 26th of September to furnish a sufficient quantity of

WOOD

for the use of the State, in the Capitol, during the ensuing winter and spring.

The wood to be SOUND OAK and HICKORY, to be delivered and measured in the wood house on the Capitol grounds, from time to time as required, and to be cut into suitable lengths for the several fire-places.

Bidders will state THE PRICE per cord at which they will furnish it.

The right of rejecting bids not advantageous to the State is reserved.

JNO. P. H. RUSS,
sep 3-dtd Secretary of State.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE

W. H. AND R. S. TUCKER AND W. R. Andrews, have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & Co., for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business. All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
june 23 127-dt

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co'py,
RALEIGH, July 7, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of 15 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after after 1st of August, 1864, in four per cent certificates and bonds of the Confederate States, or in Confederate treasury notes of the old issue at face value, at the option of the Company.

W. W. VASS,
jul 8 dtf Treasurer.

Just Received,

A SMALL LOT OF FRENCH MARINO UNDERSHIRTS.

CALL soon, before they are all gone, at

aug 27-d1w A. KLINE'S.

NOTICE.

AS GOOD AS THE BEST CIDER VINEGAR.
BRAGGS' BEST CHEWING TOBACCO,
A FEW PAPERS OF NEEDLES,
for sale at W. W. WOODEL'S
August 27th—dtf.

Five Hundred Million Loan.

NON-TAXABLE BONDS.

Treasury Department C. S. A.,
Richmond, Aug. 22, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sales of the above BONDS, at the present Treasury price of $135, and accrued interest, will be discontinued after the 30th day of September next; or, when the sales shall have reached seventy millions of dollars, if so much shall be sold before the said 30th day of September.

The sales will be suspended to consider the expediency of advancing the price, and due notice will be given of their resumption, and of the price fixed upon the bonds.

The Secretary of the Treasury deems it his duty to call the special attention of tax-payers generally, and particularly the agricultural class, to this notice. This loan should be all taken up by our own people.

The payment of interest to foreign countries will be onerous and oppressive on the return of peace and low prices. And now that all agricultural products are commanding such high prices, by investing in the bonds of the Government tax-payers will become themselves the receivers of the taxes collected for the payment of interest.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
aug 26 d12t Secretary of Treasurer.

MADAME SOSNOWSKI'S FEMALE INSTITUTE,

(BARHAMVILLE, NEAR COLUMBIA, S. C.)

THE EXERCISES of this Institute will be commenced the 1st of October, 1864.

The services of SIGNOR TORIANNI and other eminent Instructors have been secured for the Institute.

For Circular and information, apply to the Principal. aug 15 tawdt*

AT AUCTION!

COLUMBIA, S. C., SEPTEMBER 8th, 1864.

I WILL OFFER FOR SASE—

300 bales Shirtings, Sheetings,
Osnaburgs and Drills,
30 bales Yarns,
3 cases Cassimeres,
2 cases Broadcloths,
2 cases Milton Cloths,
50 dozen Linen Shirts,
2000 Cotton Shirts,
2000 pair Cotton Drawers,
10 cases Boots and Shoes,
2 cases Ladies Hose,
2 cases Ladies Handkerchiefs,
5 cases Pocket Knives—500 dozen,
200 set Table Cutlery,
500 lbs Shoe Nails,
10 kegs Tacks,
50 kegs Nails,
Pens,
Pen Holders,
Playing Cards,
Madder,
Copperas,
40 cases French Brandy,
Rum, 1 pipe,
Whiskey,
Sugar,
Coffee,
5 casks Chickory,
50 bags Black Pepper,
100 boxes Tobacco.
200 dozen Tumblers,
3 cases Gun Caps,
Paper,
Envelopes,
Camphor,
Quinine,
Salts,
Rope,
Bagging,

JAMES G. GIBBES,
sep 2-d6t Commission Merchant.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS BEARING 6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM INTEREST, AND FREE FROM TAXATION.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, August 8, 1864.

BY the 14th section of the act to reduce the currency, approved February 17th, 1863, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue the above certificates, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States. They cannot be sold, but are only to be issued to such creditors of the Government as are willing to receive the same in payment of their demands. They must also be given at par, though free from taxation.

The attention of purchasing agents and disbursing officers of the Government is called to this class of public securities as offering peculiar advantages to those from whom the supplies of the Government are bought, and to facilitate the use of them, checks drawn by disbursing officers upon the Depositaries holding these funds, and marked across the face "payable in certificates of indebtedness," will be paid in conformity there with.

Depositaries are hereby authorized and required to comply with this regulation, and to make application to the Register for supplies of certificates as required.

[Signed] G. A. TRENHOLM,
aug 23-d26t Secretary of Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, July 23, 1864.

TAXED TREASURY NOTES.

In order to promote, as far as practicable, the early liquidation by the Treasury of the OUTSTANDING TAXED NOTES, the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer and Pay Depositaries in the different States, are hereby authorized to receive the said notes, except the $100 notes, at 66⅔ per centum, on deposit, issuing for same Certificates of Loan, upon hypothecation of non-taxable bonds. The said certificates to be payable on demand, after the expiration of ninety days.

And all agents for the sale of the above bonds are hereby authorized to receive the taxed notes, with the exception above named, in payment of bonds, when sold, at the rate of 66⅔ per centum.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
aug 23-d12t Secretary of the Treasury.

Wanted.

ONE PAIR of French BURR STONES, for which the highest cash price will be paid.—For particulars apply at the Clerk's Desk, Confederate office.

aug 31-d5t W. H. WILLIAMS.

Cotton for Sale.

100 BALES good merchantable COTTON. Apply to

CREECH & LITCHFORD.
Auction and Commission Merchants.
aug 31-dtf

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

Sorghum Boilers

FOR SALE.

I am Manufacturing Boilers of all sizes. All orders promptly attended to.

P. T. NORWOOD.
Raleigh, July 28 dtf

DR. R. F. ARRINGTON.
(OFFICE AT EXCHANGE HOTEL.)

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 3 to 6 p. m., until 1st October.
aug 4-dtf

ADOLPH COHN,

WHOLESALE TOBACCO HOUSE,

AND

Commission Merchant,

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

LIBERAL advancements made on Produce consigned to me.
july 14, 1864—d3m.

Bonds for Sale.

FIVE HUNDRED MILLION CONFEDERATE SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

THESE BONDS present the greatest inducements for investments. They have thirty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, and are secured by import and export duties; are exempt, principal and interest, from taxation, and the coupons receivable as coin for custom duties.

The coupons of these Bonds, due January 1st, 1865, have been ordered to be received in payment of import duties in advance of maturity.

Apply to

ALLEN S. GIBBS,
Agent Treasury Department.
july 22-tf Wilmington, N. C.

Mt. Vernon Female Seminary,

(Mineral Springs, Chatham County, N. C.)

THE next session of this School will commence on the 1st of September. Every department will be supplied with competent and experienced instructors.

Circulars containing full particulars as to terms, &c., will be forwarded upon application to

REV WM. HOOPER,
Or T. C. HOOPER,
Fayetteville, N. C.

N. B.—Young ladies will be received as boarders at any time during the months of July and August, if their parents consider it advisable, with a view to the benefit to be derived from the mineral water.

aug 18 d6t

$100 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from me on Monday last, PREWCY, aged 40 years, and EMILY, aged 18. Both are very black and stout made. They are probably making their way to the Eastern part of the State, where they were brought from.

I will give the above reward for their confinement in jail, so that I can get them.

BENJ. ELLIS,
aug 17 d6t Concord, N. C.

Negroes Wanted!

I wish to buy one hundred likely young Negroes of both sexes, between the ages of ten and fifteen years. Also a first rate Farming Blacksmith.

THOS. J. PERSON,
aug 16-d6t Garysburg, N. C.

SHEET IRON FOR SORGHUM BOILERS 4½ and 8½ feet long, 3-16 inches thick and 36 inches wide, for sale by

july 2 1-5-dtf CREECH & LITCHFORD.

THE SAPONA CANE MILL

IS THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE FOR

GRINDING SORGHUM,

YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

CAREFULLY constructed under the immediate supervision of a gentleman resident for several years on a sugar plantation, it combines the results of his practical experience with best material and good workmanship. It requires very little wood work in setting up, and combines, in an eminent degree, economy and durability.

Other Mills of 2 and 3 rollers, horizontal and vertical, and Syrup Boilers from 70 gallons to 120 gallons, for sale. Address

SAPONA IRON CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

N. B.—Mills and boilers delivered at Egypt on Western Railroad, or at Raleigh, or Morrisville on N. C. Railroad.

july 21 2m*

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERSMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, JULY 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE Cotton Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz,

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
uly 8-146-tf

LOANS ON THE SECURITY OF THE FIVE HUNDRED MILLION SIX PER CENT. NON-TAXABLE BONDS UNDER THE SEVENTH SECTION OF THE CURRENCY LAW.

Deposites on call will be received by the Treasurer in this city, Assistant Treasurer at Charleston and Mobile, and the Depositaries at Wilmington, Raleigh, Columbia, Augusta, Savannah and Montgomery, and certificates will be issued for the same, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, and secured by the hypothecation of an amount of the above bonds, equal to the sum of these loans. The bonds to be set apart by the Treasurer, and the proceeds, when sold, applied exclusively to the payment of the said certificates.

The security and convenience afforded to banks and other corporations, and to the public generally, by this mode of temporary investment, and the effect of the measure if generally adopted, in keeping the currency within moderate bounds, it is hoped, will commend it to the favorable consideration of the community, and secure their prompt co-operation in carrying it into effect.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary of the Treasury.
RICHMOND, July 22, 1864. july 27-d6t

OFFICE OF C. S. DEPOSITARY,
RALEIGH, N. C., July 26th, 1864.

HOLDERS of eight and seven per cent. certificates, issued by George W. Mordecai, late Depositary, and of six per cent. certificates issued by the undersigned, are requested to present them and receive their Bonds. The coupons thereon, due January first and July first, 1864, will be paid at the same time.

Holders of Registered Stocks, who have heretofore received their interest at Wilmington, are again informed that the same will be paid at this office in future. Holders of any Registered Bonds can receive their interest at this office, by requesting the Register at Richmond to transfer his stock to the pay-roll of this Depositary.

C. B. HARRISON,
july 27-tf C. S. Depositary.
Conservative copy till forbid.

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1864.

"The harvest is past and the summer is ended," and we have reason to thank God that our harvest has been bounteous beyond the average, and that the ungathered but laid-by crops promise a fruitful abundance. The summer throughout its entire military campaign, has been propitious, indeed successful. We know not anywhere to have read, how a campaign of such severe fighting on such a broad area, has ever been marked by such uninterrupted advantage, on one side, and such continued reverse on the other.

Since Grant first moved on the first days of May through the Wilderness towards the goal of Richmond, and Sherman from Chattanooga to Atlanta, failure after failure has followed their attempts; and now in the beginning of fall, in the days of September, they are really, practically, not so near the accomplishment of their purpose as when they set out. In the meantime, they have lost the entire trans-Mississippi, except a mere foothold in Louisiana and Arkansas. Texas has been wholly surrendered. Disastrous defeats have attended their movements in the far West, uncompensated by any semblance of decisive victory elsewhere. In Florida they have made no gain. In South Carolina none. In North Carolina their loss of Plymouth was marked by one of the most signal and brilliant enterprises of arms, worthy to be chronicled among the most celebrated stormings of fortified places; while their reluctant abandonment of Washington and the adjacent territory was a confession of defeat and incapacity. It is at this point in the progress of their gigantic effort of 1864, that the Federal government now finds itself without a ray of consolation that we can discover for it in the past, and with obstacles ahead of it that may well divert its course. Behold the long array of dead—most vociferous protestants of the Sherman butchery which drove them to their slaughter. They count by fifties of thousands, those who, within a few feet of the surface, strew the track of Grant's trail from the Wilderness to the Weldon railroad, whose bones will be ploughed up in future furrows to remind future generations of the horrid havoc of aggressive war, and its cruel conduct by hardened and unscrupulous chiefs. Behold the maimed and mutilated of our own. The heart sickens to dwell upon them; but they are few when compared to the hosts which are encountered in the country of our enemies.

One hundred and fifty thousand men they themselves set down as the losses they have sustained in Grant's army alone! In Sherman's they have also been heavy; and their last reports number, as the sick in their hospitals, one hundred and sixty thousand more, while various accounts relate most (to us) satisfactory narratives of the heavy and increasing desertions from their ranks. To meet these heavy losses, no volunteers are furnished, and naught remains to Lincoln but the draft. His mercenaries have ceased to come. Ireland and Germany have been exhausted, and brave, heroic Massachusetts can pay her way no longer. Even the 'nigger' ceases to respond to the chinking of her coin; though her agents wait on their colored brethren, holding in their hands bright, sparkling pieces, and pouring from their tongues great floods of eloquent and romantic descriptions of the fame, and glory, and pleasing incidents to be found on battle-fields, just as their book auctioneers were wont in former days to descant upon the merits of volumes whose title page alone they were acquainted with. But the 'nigger' has ceased to be affected by description; he has heard the dread description of the trenches at Petersburg, and the charge at Deep Bottom, and the storming of Fort Pillow, and the massacre in Florida; and these are arguments which not even Massachusetts' wit is able to combat. And so the draft is a stern necessity, and Governor Raymond, of the New York *Times*, aforetime wisely and very appropriately designated the "little villain," says—"The President stands firm against every solicitation to postpone the draft." He says "the quicker the government proves its power to maintain its laws, the better;" and the 'little villain,' out of his secure nook in the city of New York, says, "We rejoice in this spirit; it is precisely what the crisis demands." That crisis now is approaching; the fifty days of notice are drawing to a close; the time of the three years' men and the one hundred days' men is expiring, and Lincoln's army is being punished by waste of time. So the draft will commence. Who will it bring out? Bounties will not fetch substitutes. The Dutch and Irish are satisfied with their experience. The 'nigger' is unstirred by any propulsion. The raw, calculating, native Yankee must now come forth. He is unearthed, and must come to light. Five hundred thousand bran-new soldiers, from up and down Connecticut, and Vermont, and Maine and Massachusetts, from Penobscot Bay and Passamaquoddy, are to be turned over to Mr. Grant for a fresh start.

In the meantime a Presidential election is coming on. The Chicago Convention has just entered a third nag. It is said to be McClellan, famed as the author of a "change of base." And now there will be abuse, and villification, and strife and contention about this, as well as about the draft. How far it is all to go, no one as yet can tell. On our side, the road is straight and plain. We set out to defend our right to freedom and self-government. What existed to cause us to begin this defence, continues still. The aggression removed, the defence will cease. It is a simple, uncomplicated proposition. We would hail, and will receive peace with independence, in the very moment when they are attainable; and by an unflagging support of the government, by strengthening our armies and whipping our invaders, we hasten the auspicious moment. These to us are our best negotiators—Victories.

Inasmuch as we are yet out of reach of facts, there is yet room for conjecture, and surmise is yet within the range of discussion. We notice that many of our cotemporaries are discussing the probabilities of an armistice, to be immediately proposed by the Lincoln government. Others are hinting at some extraordinary and agreeable denouement to transpire in Richmond at the moment of the reception of the news of the action of the Chicago Convention, and almost all are arguing the meaning of an armistice, its intention, within what terms or how it ought to be considered by the President of the Confederacy—and its effect on war or peace. For ourselves, so far as Lincoln is concerned, we see nothing approaching certainty about his movements. It may be, as the New York *Herald* has said, that Judge Black, the late Attorney General of Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Hay, the Private Secretary of Mr. Lincoln, *have* had another interview with Messrs. Clay and Holcombe, and that some rehearsals for the new play to be styled "the armistice," may have taken place; and it may be that parts have been assigned in the caste of dramatis personæ to Messrs. Davis and Lincoln, which they may, by some tacit understanding, be expected to play. (But one thing is as yet certain, Mr. Davis neither in person nor by proxy, that we know of, is present at the rehearsal.) And it may be that Lincoln is moved to take his part by an outside pressure which threatens to crush his party, or that he may be impelled by an artful natural cunning to attempt a manœuvre for position—having neither frankness nor candor—in consideration, or it may be as the New York *Herald* of the 28rd, which we have before us, says: "As for Lincoln, he will hold his ground. He will not resign. He will not offer an armistice. He will enforce the draft and send one hundred thousand more men to Grant, and we venture to predict that Wade and his tail, and Bryant and his tail, and Greely and his tail, and Wendell Phillips and his tail, and Weed, Barney, Chase and their tails, and Winter Davis, Raymond, Opdyke and Forney, who have no tails, will all make tracks for old Abe's plantation."—Either of these conjectures may come to pass, or the Chicago Convention may nominate a war democrat, and thereby have no issue in the campaign Presidential, and leave all the patronage of the administration to work free. Or it may, on a decided platform, rally the entire peace element in furious and overwhelming array against Lincoln, even to the spilling of blood. But whatever may betide, we feel assured that President Davis has duly surveyed the whole ground. His position has already been determined on, however the situation may present itself, and it will be one to deserve and command the confidence of the Confederate people.

Now is just commencing to be the crisis when his great characteristics will have full play. Charged as he has been to so large a degree with the success of the revolution and the safety of the Confederacy—liable as he has been to the responsibility, and wonderfully adapted as he has proven himself to each success in emergency, we are not inclined to falter in our opinion that he will come up to the full measurement of the requirement, whatever the weight which may be imposed upon him, and whatever he will do will clearly represent the honor and interests of his people, and his conduct will redound to their safety. And we are further assured that the great mass of the people share with us this confidence. They would look around in vain throughout the nation to find another upon whose shoulders, with so much security could our vital interests be borne. We wait, therefore, with patience the development, Generals Lee, and Hood, and Early, tarry not, but each moves on, accomplishing his work in the great field of labor. Let us help them all we can and "wait and be wary."

Among the noble spirits whose lives were sacrificed in the service of their country, at Reams' Station, we are pained to learn that Sergeant H. W. Ayer, of the 48 h, was among the number. We had very little personal acquaintance with Sergeant A, but as one of our regular army correspondents, we had learned to appreciate his worth and exalted patriotic integrity. He was always among the first to send us tidings of success and victory; and during the Gubernatorial campaign, his pen gave us repeated assurances of the integrity and fidelity of North Carolina soldiers, while others were claiming majorities from them against the national cause.

We learn that Sergeant Ayer had passed safely through the battle of the 25th, when a deadly missile struck him and terminated his life instantly. Most sincerely do we sympathise with his bereaved wife in the trying loss she has sustained. A good soldier and true patriot has fallen.

The news from Atlanta in this morning's issue, is certainly not very encouraging, but the turn in affairs there is not necessarily of the ruinous character which some seem to fear. The sun of our success has emerged from many a darker cloud. Let us be hopeful that all will yet be well.

Chicago Convention.

The Richmond papers of Saturday bring us full accounts of the proceedings of the Chicago Convention, the substance of which is embraced in our telegraphic reports. Yesterday being Sunday we have to defer till to-morrow the full accounts. Lincoln's organ the Washington *Chronicle*, seems not pleased with the nomination. We extract the following;

The nomination of General McClellan will be most acceptable in the South among the enemies of the Republic. It will be perceived that it is hailed with equal enthusiasm by Vallandigham, Belmont, Fernando Wood, Dean Richmond, and all the opposing elements of peace and war in the so-called Democratic Association. Always a negative man, he will be now more a negative man than ever. In the South his nomination will be accepted as a declaration on the part of the Democratic party in favor of the separation of the Union. There is no escaping this issue; for all who are the known champions of McClellan are the known champions of disunion. Jeff. Davis understands his pupil well. Educated in his school of politics, he and his partisans will hail the action of the Chicago Convention with a supreme satisfaction. And they are right in this, for whatever McClellan himself may desire, the peace leaders at home and the traiters at the South will decide adversely. * * * However McClellan himself may feel, he is undoubtedly the apostle of a degrading peace. He runs upon this issue alone, and his peace is a peace of repudiation and disunion. * * * And we have a sublime confidence that the American people will stand by, support, sustain, and adhere to, and carry over all obstacles, and against all appliances, Abraham Lincoln, the Union candidate, into the Presidential chair.

Of Pendleton, the *Chronicle* says:

Mr. Pendleton is a man of respectable talents and attainments, a Virginian by birth, and thorough Southern in his political sympathies. Not to put too fine a point upon it, he is what is known as a Copperhead of the yellowest hue, and has been the yokefellow of the Woods in opposing the measures of the Administration for the suppression of the rebellion. If anything will reconcile such men as Long, of Ohio, and Harris, of Maryland, to the support of the ticket, it will be the name of Pendleton.

THE CANDIDATE FOR VICE PRESIDENT MAKES A SPEECH—THE CONVENTION ADJOURNS.

Mr. Pendleton, being loudly called for, could only promise to devote himself in future, as in the past, with entire devotion to the great principles which lie at the foundation of our Government—the rights of the States and the liberties of the people. * * * * With the hearts of millions of freemen with them, the Democracy would again build up the shattered fragments of the Union and hand it down to the next generation as it was received from the last.

WAR NEWS.

The *Chronicle* has no war news of interest. The Yankees are still busy lying over their disaster at Reams's station. A dispatch from Louisville on the 30th announces the capture of a company of Yankees six miles below Gallatin by Wheeler. Wheeler's force is estimated at from five to twelve thousand men.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The New York *Herald* of the 30th has been received. It is filled chiefly with matter pertaining to the Chicago Convention. It thinks that McClellan will be nominated; but, though all has gone on so far harmoniously, the symptoms are that the Convention will split upon the platform. The war men are for nominating a candidate for the Presidency and Vice Presidency first, and making a platform afterwards. The peace men, on the other hand, insist upon the platform first.

Ballots have been taken in the delegations of all the States represented, and McClellan has a majority in each. The opposition to him has yet centered upon no particular individual. Horatio Seymour, of New York, positively declines allowing his name to be used in connection with the nominations; and has made a strong speech in favor of McClellan. Fernando Wood, the *Herald* says, is entirely without influence in the Convention.

Vallandigham is backed by the Ohio delegation. Those from the southern part of the State are loud and uncompromising peace men.

Both sets of delegates from Kentucky have been admitted. The Convention, however, has refused to admit either delegates from the Territories, from West Virginia or the States in rebellion.

Cox and Pendleton, of Ohio, are both prominently spoken of in connection with the nomination for the Vice Presidency.

Washington Hunt, of New York, introduced a resolution looking to a reconstruction of the Union through a Convention of all the States each State to be guaranteed all its rights under the Constitution. It was unsatisfactory to the Peace men.

The Pennsylvania delegation offered a resolution upon the same subject of a much more satisfactory character.

From Grant's Army.

The following is the official dispatches on

THE FIGHT AT REAMS' STATION.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 27—10 20 A. M.

To Major General Dix, New York:

On thursday, the 25th, General Hancock, who was south of Reams' Station, on the Weldon Railroad, was attacked several times during the day, but he repulsed the enemy in every assault.

At half past five p. m., on Thursday a combined attack was made upon his centre and left, which, after one of the most desperate battles of the war, resulted in the enemy withdrawing from the field, leaving their dead and wounded on the ground. The details are given in the following brief official reports of General Grant, General Meade and General Hancock:

SECOND ARMY CORPS, Aug. 26—5 30.

To General Humphreys:

The attack about 5 50 was probably intended to be simultaneous by Wilcox on my centre and Heth on my left. The enemy formed in the woods, and placed their artillery in position and opened a heavy cannonade, lasting about 15 miautes, and then assaulted General Miles' force. He resisted tenaciously, but the enemy broke his line.

Some of General Gibbons' troops were hurried over to repair the damage, and the enemy only gained a slight foothold. They soon attempted my extreme left, driving Gibbons' division from his line. His men had been much wearied rushing over to the aid of Gen. Miles and back, during the repeated assaults.

General Gibbons succeeded, however, in forming a strong line, and the enemy, who were pressing on with great enthusiasm, were severely checked by the dismounted cavalry under General Gregg, which he handled handsomely.

The Valley.—We have no news from the Valley, but feel assured that some very heavy skirmishing was done last Saturday, in which Sheridan, sallying forth under the erroneous impression that Early was retreating precipitately, was surprised and met with a bloody check.—*Rich. Sentinel.*

From the Conservative.

Tribute to North Carolina---Letter From Gen. Lee.

We have been permitted to make the following extract from a letter of Gen. Lee to Gov. Vance, complimenting the North Carolina Troops for their glorious victory achieved at Reams' Station. This tribute from the great Hero of this revolution is the highest honor that could be paid to North Carolina. Let every soldier treasure it up as a memento of inestimable value:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VA.,
August 29, 1864.

His Excellency, Z B VANCE,
Governor of North Carolina, Raleigh:

* * * * * * * *

I have been frequently called upon to mention the services of North Carolina soldiers in this army, but their gallantry and conduct were never more deserving of admiration than in the engagement at Reams' Station on the 25th ult.

The brigades of Generals Cook, MacRae and Lane, the last under the temporary command of Gen. Conner, advanced through a thick abattis of felled trees under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery and carried the enemy's work with a steady courage that elicited the warm commendation of their corps and division commander and the admiration of the army.

On the same occasion the brigade of Gen. Barringer bore a conspicuous part in the operations of the cavalry, which were no less distinguished for boldness and efficiency than those of the infantry.

If the men who remain in North Carolina share the spirit of those they have sent to the field, as I doubt not they do, her defence may be securely intrusted to their hands.

I am, with great respect, your ob't serv't
R. E. LEE, General.

From the Upper Potomac.

The latest advices contained in the Baltimore papers from the seat of war on the Upper Potomac are up to the 28th, and show that a battle was imminent:

SHERIDAN ADVANCING.

HALLTOWN, Sunday, August 28—8 A. M.—Our forces are moving out from Halltown, and all along our lines the "advance" has been sounded.

It may be that before the setting of to-day's sun we will have added one more battle to the list of sanguinary engagements fought for the preservation of our glorious Union.

R. L S.

THE REBEL MOVEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—A letter received here to-day from the Upper Potomac says the rebels, in cavalry force, were last seen at Cherry Run, eleven miles west of Hagerstown on Friday. The mail stage arrived at the latter place from Hancock, a distance of about 24 miles, on the night of that day.

The shelling of Williamport by the enemy from the opposite side of the river on Friday, did no injury to the citizens, but three houses were somewhat injured.

NEW YORK, August 28.—A dispatch from Cavalry Headquarters, dated Saturday night, states that no rebels have yet crossed the Potomac, and all is quiet at Shepherdstown, Williamsport and Hagerstown.

A Harper's Ferry dispatch to the *Herald*, dated Saturday, states that a careful reconnoissance, made that morning, developed the fact that the rebels had withdrawn from our front during the preceding night. Our cavalry pushed on and occupied Charlestown without meeting any enemy.

The opinion prevails that Grant's recent movements have necessitated the recalling of Early to Richmond, while some conjecture that he intends crossing into Maryland at Shepherdstown or Williamsport.

General Hill's Official Report.

The following is Gen. A. P. Hill's official report of the battle fought at Reams' Station, on the Weldon Railroad, on the 25th ult.:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS,
August 31, 1864.

Colonel: I have the honor to report the correct list of results in the fight of the 25th, at Reams' Station. We captured twelve stands of colors, nine pieces of artillery, ten caissons, twenty-one hundred and fifty prisoners, thirty-one hundred stands of small arms and thirty-two horses.

My own loss in cavalry, artillery and infantry, is seven hundred and twenty men killed, wounded and missing.

Very respectfully,
A. P. HILL, Lt. Gen.

Col. W. H. Taylor, A. A. G.

FROM PETERSBURG.

The Richmond Dispatch of Saturday morning says: In front of Petersburg every thing continues quiet, and so far as present indications go, is likely to remain so for some time to come. On Thursday the enemy opened on the city with heavy guns, to which our batteries promptly responded, and for two hours a brisk artillery duel was kept up. We are informed that the enemy's guns ceased firing first, which indicates that they got the worst of it. Nothing of especial importance occurred yesterday. A report was brought by the train from Petersburg last evening that about 11 'clock a body of the enemy's cavalry having taken a circuitous route from their main army, dashed down upon Dearing's camp, on the road to Dinwiddie Courthouse, intending to surprise and capture the whole command. Dearing's men, however, were fully prepared, and repulsed them with ease, driving them back to their lines.

A number of prisoners were brought over last evening and assigned quarters in the Libby.

Colonel Thompson B. Lamar, of Florida, who was wounded on the 20th ultimo on the Weldon railroad, died in Dinwiddie county on Tuesday last. He was a brave and gallant officer.

The Armistice with the Confederates—Letter from Senator Wilson.—A statement, copied from New York papers, has been telegraphed to New England, to the effect that I had been to Washington to urge upon the President the policy of an armistice with the rebels. There is not the slightest foundation for ths report, as I have never entertained, for a moment, any other thought than that of conquering a peace by the defeat of the rebel armies.

No public man connected with the Administration is in favor of an armistice. I personally know that President Lincoln and the members of his Cabinet have undoubting faith in the success of our armies in the field and the ultimate complete triumph of our cause. And, with this belief, they will pursue the most vigorous measure to raise money and men.

HENRY WILSON.

NATICK, Mass., August 20, 1864.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Atlanta Evacuated.

MACON, Sept. 3.—During the last two days the city has been full of the wildest excitement. The operations on the line of the Railroad has cut off communication with the Press Reporters around Atlanta. The result of the action of Thursday was that Hardee was overpowered with overwhelming numbers and fell back to Lovejoy's Station. Lee, by order of Hood, withdrew towards Atlanta, leaving the Railroad in possession of the enemy. It is now ascertained that six corps of Sherman's troops were thrown upon the Railroad. Only Hardee's and Lee's corps confronted them. The losses on both sides large, but as the Yankees on Thursday attacked our entrenchments, it is supposed they suffered much more heavily than our forces. No reliable details can be obtained. Reports are current that Hood evacuated Atlanta yesterday morning!!! but no positive information received.

Collision occurred yesterday on Macon Railroad at Barnesville, killing 20 prisoners and breaking up the train seriously.

SECOND DESPATCH.]

MACON, Sept. 3.—Parties from the front report our losses on Wednesday not exceeding six hundred. On Thursday the enemy made four assaults on our arms in heavy columns, and were each time repulsed with heavy slaughter. They concentrated on Gowan's front, and breaking our lines, their retreat became necessary, which was effected on Thursday night. Prisoners report only four Yankee corps engaged there menacing Atlanta, and guarding their communications.

No reliable information regarding yesterday's operations, or the position of Hood.

Official from Atlanta.

RICHMOND, Aug. 4.—The following official dispatch from Gen. Hood was received on the 3d.

On the evening of the 30th, the enemy made a lodgement across Flat river, near Jonesboro. We attacked them there on the evening of the 31st, with two corps, but failed to dislodge them. This made it necessary for us to abandon Atlanta, which was done on the night of the 1st. Our loss on the evening of the 31st small on the evening of the 1st Hardee's corps, in position at Jonesboro', was assaulted by superior force by the enemy, and being outflanked, was compelled to withdraw during the night with a loss of eight guns. The enemy's prisoners report their loss very severe.

Later and Encouraging from Georgia.

MACON, Aug. 4.—All doubts about the fall of Atlacta are ended. It was evacuated Thursday nigdt and occupied by the enemy at eleven o'clock Friday morning. Gen. Hoods blew up the surplus ordnance and burned his commisary stores, and has drawn off on the McDonaugh road, leaving nothing in Atlanta but blood stained ruins.

Yesterday our whole army was concentrated at Lovejoys' station on the Macon and Western railroad. The enemy are reported retreating from that point towards Atlanta. In the fight at Jonesboro' on Thursday, Gen. Gowan, together with the 6th and part of the 2nd Arkansas regiments, were captured. We lost six pieces of artillery and captured six.

Chicago Nominations.

RICHMOND, Sept. 2.—The nominees of the Chicago Convention, are McClellan and Pendleton.

RICHMOND, Sept. 2.—The enemy have withdrawn from the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to Memphis. The troops are supposed to be designed for Missouri and Virginia.

Platform Adopted by the Chicago Convention.

RICHMOND, Sept. 2.—The following Platform was adopted at Chicago, with four dissenting voices:

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we adhere, with unswerving fidelity, to the Union under the Constitution, as the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as the frame work of a government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, (during which, under the pretence of military necessity or the war power, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the national prosperity of the country essentially impaired,) justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare, demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities with a view to an ultimate convention of all the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

Resolved, That the direct interference of the military authority of the United States in the recent elections, held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware, was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and the repetition of such acts in the approaching election, will be held as revolutionary, and resisted with all the means and power under our control.

Resolved, That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired, and they hereby declare that they consider the administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution; the subversion of the civil by military law in States not in insurrection; the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial and sentence of American citizens, in States where the civil law exists in full force; the suppression of the freedom of speech and of the press; the denial of the right of asylum; the employment of unusual test oaths, and the interference with, and the denial of, the right of the people to bear arms, as calculated to prevent the restoration of the Union and the perpetuation of a Government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiers of our army who are, and have been, in the field under the flag of our country, and, in the the event of our attaining power, they will receive the care, protection, regard and kindness that the brave soldiers of the Republic have so nobly earned.

Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the Administration to its duty in respect to our fellow-citizens who now are, and long have been, prisoners of war in suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation and scorn alike of the public and common humanity.

Long, of Ohio, offered an amendment to add the first Kentucky resolution of '98.

Cox, of Ohio, called the previous question, and the Platform was adopted.

Stockton of New Jersey, nominated McClellan for the Presidency. Long invoked the Convention not to add to the weakness of the platform by placing such a man in nomination.

Harris of Maryland, made a fierce onslaught on McClellan and knocked down a New York delegate who denounced him as a traiter.

On first ballot McClellan received 200 votes; Seymour 23. McClellan was declared nominated. Horatio Seymour made a speech pleading that when McClellan was placed in the Presidential chair, he would devote all his abilities to the best interests of his country: securing, never again to be invaded, all the rights and privileges of the people.

Vallandigham moved that the nomination be made unanimous, which was carried amid deafening applause.

Pendleton was unanimously nominated for Vice President, on the second ballot. The Convention then adjourned.

From Mobile and Mississippi.

MOBILE, Sept. 2.—An official dispatch received from North Mississippi is to the effect, that the yankee Smith's force, is certainly retreating to Memphis, a large part of the army having been mustered out of service.

The flag of truce boat at Pascagoula yesterday, in addition to Confederate surgeons, brought a number of New Orleans exiles. The New Orleans Era claims that a Confederate camp at Vidia, west of the Mississippi river, was attacked, and 38 men killed and wounded and 60 horses captured.

The yankees are dragging Mobile bay for torpedoes. They are also bringing up monter Tecumseh, with a prospect of raising her.

They are bragging over their raid on Clinton, Louisiana, and say it damaged the Confederates several hundred thousand dollars. They say their soldiers loaded themselves with all kinds of plunder. The Picayune's account says our loss was 120 killed and wounded and the yankee loss about 30 killed and wounded. The expedition returned to Baton Rouge with four to six captured cannon. The Federal enrollment begins forthwith at Vicksburg. At Natchez cotton was quoted at 175 to 180.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, Sept. 2.—Six vessels off Battery McIntosh to-day. The enemy still hug the shore at Cedar Point, keeping at a respectful distance. The enemy quiet here.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 2.—The enemy attempted the second time to blow up Sumter last night, with a torpedo, but failed. It exploded about 30 yards from the fort.

Railroad Collision.

BARNESVILLE, Sept. 2.—A terrible collision has just taken place 2½ miles above here, between a train of wounded soldiers and the up train ahead of regular schedule time. In the excitement nothing definite could be learned, but it is probable that no less than 15 or 20 are killed, and many horribly mutilated.

Hancock's headquarters during the battle of Reams', were in a barn left some two or three hundred yards in the rear of his fortifications, and in full view of the battle ground. He was heard to boast that the rebels would be totally unable to drive his men from their position, and when he saw the ragged Confeds leaping the breastworks, he was so surprised that he did not stop to consider the safety of his command, but fled precipitately to secure himself from capture.

Gold fell in New York on the 29th, 10 per cent., and was quoted at 237. The New York Times says that the prospect of McClellan's nomination did this.

For Sale.

20,000 POUNDS OF SMOKING TOBACCO,—Brand: "Georgia Boys' Delight." Call at the EXCHANGE HOTEL.

Raleigh, Sept. 6, 1864.—dtf.

Wanted.

A LOCATION for a Steam Saw Mill near some Railroad. Will saw on shares or will buy the trees. Address, BOX 10,

sep 5 d5t Raleigh, N. C.

For Sale.

4000 LBS. of SMOKING TOBACCO—brand, "Georgia Boys' Delight." Apply to W. H. CUNNINGGIM,

sep 5-d4t* Raleigh, N. C.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HEADQRS 3D MILITARY DISTRICT,
DEP'T N. C. AND SOUTHERN VIRGINIA,
Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 30th, 1864.

ALL persons, non-residents of Smithville are requested to refrain from applying at Headquarters for permission to visit the Forts or to go down the river in the Government steamers. This is addressed to persons living at a distance, especially ladies, in the hope of preventing a fruitless journey from their homes. Upon no consideration, for the present at least, will permission be given to pass upon the Government boats. When circumstances will admit of a relaxation of this rule, due notice will be given.

Packages for soldiers at the different posts will be delivered to Capt. Grainger, A. Q. M. They should be suitably marked and he will be responsible for their safe delivery through his agents.

Official: W. H. C. WHITING,
Major General.

JAMES H. HILL,
Major and A. A. General.

sep 5-d6t

Headquarters 2d District,

DEPARTMENT N. C. AND So. VIRGINIA,
Goldsboro', N. C. Sept. 1, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given to persons who have applied for permission to pass our lines below Kinston, that applications will be received until the 10th inst., from all whose intention is to remain within the enemy's lines.

On the 15th inst., all whose passes are approved at these Headquarters, will be forwarded to the enemy's outposts near Newbern by flag of truce. Permission will only be granted with the distinct understanding that the party is not to return.

By order of Brig. Gen. L. S. BAKER:

sep 5-5t JAS. C. McRAE,
A. A. Gen'l.

Notice.

WALTER A. THOMPSON will leave Hillsborough and Greensborough, on Friday the 17th day of September, by way of Danville, for the army of Northern Virginia. All boxes properly marked and weighed, at either point, and the intermediate depots, will be taken charge of and duly delivered. All boxes sent to any of our prisoners of war will be delivered to Commissioner Ould, by whom they will be duly forwarded as directed. Letters will also be forwarded by me through the same route, but all letters must be accompanied by ten cents in silver, or one dollar in Confederate money.

sep 5-dtl7sep WALTER A. THOMPSON.